

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted, at THE HERALD Block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price, in advance, \$6.00 per annum; six months, \$3.75, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

SUBSCRIBERS will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. This will aid us to determine where the fault lies.

ALL communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CITY DELIVERY.
 By the year (variably in advance) \$10.00
 By the month \$1.00
 By the week .35
 DUNBAR & WOOLLEY, Circulators.

Parties removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

SUNDAY, July 26, 1891

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

General Election August 3.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

FOR COLLECTOR.

M. B. SOWLES.

FOR SELECTMEN.

R. B. QUINN.

E. G. WOOLLEY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

DAVID R. ALLEN.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

COUNCIL.

First District—JOSEPH MORRELL.

Second District—DAVID EVANS.

Third District—J. D. PETERSON.

Fourth District—P. L. WILLIAMS, LE GRAND YOUNG, WENDELL BENSON.

Fifth District—A. J. MCCLINTON.

Sixth District—W. H. KING.

Seventh District—W. C. A. SMOOT, JR.

Eighth District—P. GREAVES, SR.

Ninth District—JAMES A. MELVILLE.

Tenth District—R. C. LUND.

HOUSE.

First District—JOHN F. WRIGHT, AQUILLA NERKER.

Second District—A. H. SNOW.

Third District—G. H. ALLEN, T. D. DEE.

Fourth District—SATHANIEL MONTGOMERY.

Fifth District—R. C. CHAMBERS, P. S. RICHARDS, J. L. RAWLINS, E. A. SMITH, W. H. BURKE, GEO. R. CUSHING.

Sixth District—DAVID STOKER.

Seventh District—W. C. WILKINSON, H. G. HARRIS.

Eighth District—JOHN C. MACKAY.

Ninth District—M. F. ARNETT.

Tenth District—JOHN DODDEN.

Eleventh District—W. B. PIKE.

Twelfth District—J. B. REYNOLDS.

Thirteenth District—L. T. TUTTLE.

Fourteenth District—L. M. OLSON.

Fifteenth District—W. H. SKEGEMILLER.

Sixteenth District—CHAS. ADAMS.

Seventeenth District—R. C. LUND.

WHO ARE THE FOUR BOODLERS?

THE TARIFF DOCUMENT.

The tariff document distributed with Friday's HERALD has stirred up the Republican papers, and we have another example of how the heathen rage.

The Liberal-Republican organ, with characteristic language, says of the tariff paper: "It was compiled by a knave and sent out on the supposition that all men are fools." The organ then proceeds to explain that it was the discovery of gold that caused the great prosperity of the farmers during the low tariff era, and says: "The money in circulation was doubled by the placers of California in the first decade"—1850 to 1860. As this same organ asserted less than a year ago that the gold and silver were drained out of this country during this very decade and the country was left without money as a result of the "free trade policy" of that period, it does not seem necessary to answer this new concoction. It may be worth while to state, however, that the increase in gold and silver from 1850 to 1860 was \$18 per capita, and since that time it has been \$15 per capita.

The junior Republican organ does not begin by calling names like its boorish senior does, but endeavors to break the force of some of the facts presented in the tariff document by saying they are not true. It says the document tries to prove that American goods are sold cheaper abroad than they are here, whereas, the only thing the document really does is to reprint, free of charge, the home and foreign advertisements of a few of our protected manufacturers. That these advertisements of the protected firms show that fact is quite another thing from trying to make it appear that the author of the document tries to show it. The only question of fact to be ascertained is, whether these home and foreign advertisements of our protected firms, identical in every particular except price, are genuine. This fact is abundantly proved from the document itself and from the refusal of the firms to deny the genuineness of the advertisements.

The junior organ says it has investigated these alleged facts and found them untrue. The junior organ is greatly mistaken, to say the least. An anxious public awaits whatever light the junior organ may be able to throw upon this subject.

A few newspapers started the cry that the foreign were the wholesalers and the domestic the retail prices, and that our protected manufacturers offer to sell.

They desisted, however, when confronted with the receipts signed by the firms themselves, in which they had sold, at re-

tail, to foreigners, at the exact net figures named in the foreign advertisements.

It is worthy of remark that while both the Republican papers denounce the tariff document for the falsehoods they say it contains, they fail to point out any falsehood.

One weekly declares that protection brings down prices, carefully omitting to state what it is that brings down the prices of articles that are not protected, and omitting also any reference to the fact that the prices of manufactured goods have fallen more rapidly in free trading than in protectionist countries. The other's satisfied to inform its readers that its editor has investigated the matter and finds the alleged facts untrue, failing at the same time to let his readers know what points he has investigated, and also by what process.

We now ask our readers, if any desire to get more proof than that already furnished by the tariff document itself, to read what the Republican papers have to say of it, and then to read the document over again. This will be fair, and we think, convincing to those open to conviction.

The tariff document will be found to improve upon acquaintance. Every figure it gives is official. Every advertisement it quotes is authentic. Every statement it makes is not less accurate than any demonstration in English. Once more we commend a study of that brief and accurate pamphlet as a profitable investigation in politics.

"A JOURNALISTIC TRIFLE."

The Tribune prints with glossary a blackguard letter from its Park City correspondent claiming that somebody in the Herald office had stolen his telephone message to the Tribune, containing the report of the Liberal convention held there on Thursday.

Of course there is not a syllable of truth in it as the Tribune might easily find out if it cared half so much for the truth as it does for abuse.

At about 10 o'clock on Thursday night THE HERALD correspondent at Park City telephoned the Liberal convention proceedings to this office, as the record of the Park City and Salt Lake stations must show. The message as it came over the wire was very indistinct and the receiver in this office had to call for constant repetitions. Barely two minutes later he was again called to the telephone and the same report with some elaboration was transmitted over the wire. If it was intended for the Tribune THE HERALD had no means of knowing it since the telephone office called up this paper and connected it with Park City. No doubt the usual charge for out-of-town messages was made against THE HERALD in this case which again can be confirmed if the Tribune doubts the fact.

The Tribune correspondent asserts that before wiring he asked twice if this was his paper. Usually this precaution is not taken as it is supposed the connection is all right, and one inquiry is considered sufficient. At any rate no such query was received here, the only notice to go ahead being given by the telephone operator who said, "You have THE HERALD; go ahead."

It is true that at the close of the transmission Park City asked, "How do you like the nominations?" and it is also true that he asked for somebody whom we believed to be Mr. TAYLOR, the city editor of THE HERALD, who had gone out of the city that night, and we therefore answered "he is not home."

Having had an account of the convention, there was absolutely no reason why we should have taken a second account, except that we believed the first one was incorrect. Unless there were a collusion between the telephone office and THE HERALD—which is too absurd a proposition—the connection was made by mistake, for which this office is not responsible.

There is nothing in the whole thing except a strain at a gnat. The Tribune Park City man is evidently an old reader of that paper, for he falls quite naturally into its characteristic vocabulary. Bah!

THE PEOPLE are proving that they do like Democracy pure and simple. From every county and almost every precinct come reports of certain Democratic victory on August 3. THE HERALD always banked on the people of Utah, because it knew they were intelligent and believed in good government.

THE DEMOCRATS SHOULD WIN.

Only one week before election day. We hope that every citizen has already made up his mind how he will vote, and that he thinks at least, that he will be justified in principle in voting the way he intends. In case there are some who are yet undecided, THE HERALD would ask them to study carefully the platforms of the respective parties to canvass to the best of their abilities the respective tickets, and then to vote in the way which their judgment tells them will do most good for Utah. If this rule shall be followed we shall not be apprehensive as to the result of the voting on August 3. Without at this time disparaging the platforms of the other candidates, THE HERALD has such admiration for the Democratic declaration of principles that it cannot conceive that the intelligent citizens who read and study these principles can reject them or will fail to endorse them. There is not a plank in the superbly constructed platform but asserts a principle in which all good citizens interested in the public welfare must believe. The entire structure stands for good government, for liberty, responsibility and economy in the administration, for the equality of all before the law and special favors for none, for right and justice to every individual in person and property, for low taxes; in a word, for republican government in the broadest, most liberal and best sense.

Then, the ticket is so nearly faultless in its personnel that ambitious, and we sometimes think, vicious opponents, have been unable to assail it either collectively or individually. It is rare indeed that such a ticket has been presented, rare that a party has presented a ticket which called for no word of defense for any of the nominees.

THE HERALD says that with such an admirable platform and such a superb ticket the Democracy should have a walk-over at

the polls, and we believe it will if the people will only be guided by their judgment and not by fanaticism. At any rate, we cordially invite all to carefully study the declarations of principles and to canvass the nominees.

THE ANCIENT church of St. Mary, at Bouthon Ferry, Wales, which is locally regarded as the first Christian church built by the ancient Britons, is to be taken down so as to make room for a modern and larger building. A valiant story was held at which a Rev. D. Lewis preached.

FRANCE THREATS Algeria and its Arabs in a manner very different from the habits of English rule in India. In Algeria the European pays no direct taxes and very few custom duties, while the natives (through the "Arab taxes") pay five times as much as Europeans. Yet the colony is enormously costly to France and her government loses upon it during the last sixty years has been about \$800,000,000. The French are only about one-half of even the European population of Algeria, and only one-seventeenth of the whole population.

JOHN ROBINSON.

The dispatches, yesterday, announced the unveiling of a memorial on the 24th instant in St. Peter's church, at Lyden, Holland, in honor of Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers while they were in exile in Holland. The dispatch was in error in saying that Pastor Robinson was in 1630. Mr. ROBINSON did not come to America at all, though his family immigrated in 1620. The company of merchants who furnished the vessel in which the Pilgrims were carried to America refused a passage to Mr. ROBINSON, and even attempted to force upon them a minister more friendly to the Church of England, an attempt in which they were not successful.

According to the dispatches the ceremony of unveiling the memorial was impressive, being witnessed by a number of Americans and English, as well as by the Hollanders. Part of the ceremony was the hoisting of the Dutch, American and English flags, while the bands played the national airs of those respective countries.

It is fitting that the life and labors of such men as Rev. JOHN ROBINSON should be held in honored remembrance by the generations which follow them. Though less conspicuous than some of the so-called masters of the world who fret and fume out their brief hour upon the stage of life, he represents a class of men to whom our race owes more than ever marble or bronze, painter or sculptor, or even writer will ever tell. He was not a king who lorded it over God's heritage; he was not a conqueror who waged war on weaker people and appropriated their lands and subjected him to his arbitrary decrees; nor was he a statesman in the accepted sense of that word, that could command the attention of listening senates and teach monarchs the art of king craft.

He was none of these; but in a humble sphere he was one of those earnest men of whom CHARLIE speaks and praises as well: one who possessed in a marked degree that great characteristic of heroic men—sincerity; and by virtue of possessing it, and living in harmony with it, he came to be remembered by three nations united in doing honor to a man who was merely the pastor of exiled heretics! All that, too, growing out of the possession of sincerity, rather than of brilliant attainments, or heroic—that is, in the vulgar sense of the heroic—achievements. That of itself is a high tribute to sincerity, and more than outweighs MACAULAY's caricature of the Puritan character of that day.

What if some of the extremists of that day considered it a sin to hang garlands on a May pole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at cards, to wear loose locks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch vinegars, or to read the "Faire Queen"? What if these same extremists did affect a peculiar dialect and antique Hebrew names? These things were the very quackery of Puritanism. "We shall not see into the true heart of anything," writes CHARLIE, "if we do not reject the quackeries of it; if we look merely at the quackeries of it; if we do not reject the quackeries altogether, as mere diseases, corruptions, with which our and all men's sole duty is to have done with them, to sweep them out of our thoughts as out of our practice." Quackeries aside, these Puritans were earnest men of tender sympathies if of austere lives; and devoted to their conceptions of duty, true to their convictions of what was right. To these characteristics every body knows for our free institutions. The Puritans more than any other stood for the great principle of private judgment in religious matters, and of untrammelled religious liberty. "Only for ourselves," was their cry, cynics, superficially acquainted with their subsequent acts of intolerance say. Well, let them once establish it for themselves and it can be no bad and was not long withheld from others. From their high position in respect to religious liberty to the broad road of civil freedom was but a step and they soon took it. From Puritan pulpits, which soon became the tribunes of the common people, was first announced that splendid doctrine "that the sovereign was amenable to public opinion when fairly expressed." That is genuine Democratic doctrine, and it was announced and maintained with a boldness which nothing short of fanaticism could have supported. It startled the queen on her throne and the primates of England and the thirty-nine articles of faith were formulated to which these Puritans were commanded to conform. Conform they would not, however, and for twenty-five years during ELIZABETH's reign the heavy hand of persecution was upon them, but to no purpose except to make more obstinate religious conviction. When James succeeded ELIZABETH they hoped for some relief. In their hope was vain. A little judgment ought to have told them it would be. What could be expected of one who was "warring, covetous, wasteful, idle, drunken, greedy, dirty, cowardly, and withal a great swearer and the most conceited man in the world?" There were more than thirty thousand Puritans in England when James succeeded to the throne, and in the first year of his reign three hundred of their ministers had been silenced, imprisoned or exiled. Among the latter was JOHN ROBINSON, who was pastor of a flock gathered in the northern counties. Learning there was freedom of religion for all men in Holland he fled there with his people after many hardships and settled in Lyden, where the exiles for conscience sake remained until the way opened for them to remove to America. During their stay in Lyden, from 1608 to 1620, ROBINSON was their pastor, and did much to instruct them, not only in religion, but in freedom, religion's better part. It was the pupils of this man, the men who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, who formed the first constitution of government subscribed to by a whole people. That constitution was formed in the cabin of the Mayflower previous to the landing of the pilgrims, and to it they pledged due submission and obedience. That may pro-

bly be called the first republican government in America, and it foreshadowed the trend of American government, which is the fullest possible liberty under the law. For those ideas that colony of people were indebted to the teachings of that earnest man, their pastor, JOHN ROBINSON. Much, then, to JOHN ROBINSON, and let not only the marble of Holland, but America, too, speak his virtues and hold in memory his fame; but above all let his life's work, his devotion to principle, live in the remembrance of the people to inspire them to emulate his noble conduct.

It is but a coincidence, of course, that the memorial of ROBINSON was unveiled on the 24th of July; but it is a coincidence that reminds us that Utah some day will have a pleasing task to do on the 24th of July in the way of unveiling a memorial in honor of the exiles who for conscience sake fled from relentless persecutions in the eastern states to these mountains and founded the settlements which have since grown into a commonwealth. Our marble and bronze will yet speak the praise of the exile pioneers who founded Utah. Yes, and the tongue of slander, which blighted their fair name while living, and even when dead, shall be silent, and the hymn of their praise shall echo from peak to peak of our grand old mountains that witnessed their heroism and devotion.

AS TO SILVER.

A Boise Democrat has an interesting and instructive communication in this issue of THE HERALD, in which he takes a sensible view of political movements in Utah. He also conveys encouraging information from Idaho, where the Democrats will put forth an effort to recover what they lost through the trickery of the Republicans. Idaho is naturally Democratic, and we believe that if the party will work unitedly and harmoniously one of these days they will overthrow the enemy and regain control of the prosperous young state. But our correspondent asks THE HERALD a question, and that is why we refer specially to his letter. He wants to know what is this paper's position on silver? If we favor the re-issuance of the Denver congress declaring for the free coinage of American silver, or if we favor the free coinage of silver without regard to the place whence the metal comes. Our Boise friend cannot have been a close reader of THE HERALD, or he would not ask these questions. When silver was demonetized by the Republican party, in the interest of money lenders, eighteen years ago, THE HERALD denounced the act as a crime against the American people. We have always believed it was a crime, and will never cease to so believe. THE HERALD never liked the Bland law, which did not restore silver but made it a speculative product, force the government to become a speculator and compelled it to accept a profit from its speculation to which it was not entitled, namely: the difference between the price it paid for silver and the value which it stamped upon the coin. We could never see that this was right, that it was anything else than legalized robbery of somebody. The law of 1890 we regard as a crime against the American people. It removed none of the "community" element from silver, but forced the government to become more of a speculator in that it was required to purchase more silver at such prices as the manipulators should decree.

As to the Denver congress resolution it is simply abominable; how intelligent men could have associated to such a monstrous proposition is inexplicable upon any other theory than that the Republican politicians in the congress wanted to devise some silver scheme which could be supported by the Republican leaders who are all known to be anti-silver.

In a few words, THE HERALD's position as to silver is the same that it always has been—that the metal should be placed upon an exact equality with gold in the matter of coinage. Anything more or less will deprive one or the other of a portion of its value and power, will reduce it to the condition of a product to be bought and sold in a speculative market like copper, lead, cabbage, beans, or any product of the mine or field. In short, one cannot be a fair money metal while it is given an advantage over the other at the mint. We are opposed to the government buying silver or gold at one price, and putting a stamp upon it, and selling it at another and higher price; the practice is dishonest, no matter if it is sanctioned by law. THE HERALD is in favor of the restoration of silver to its place in our coinage system which it occupied previous to its demonetization by the Republican party; and this means that we are in favor of the free coinage of the silver which shall be presented at the mint, no matter where that silver was mined.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, was the sixtieth anniversary of Waterloo, and four officers who took part in the battle are still living.

PROF. HUXLEY has stated that the North Atlantic fishery is in a state of decay, and the quality of the fish from any portion of the waters on the face of the globe.

THE ORIGINIST at Cardiff, Wales, church found some of the notes soundless. An investigation revealed the fact that no less than six birds, including a robin, had built their nests in the pipes.

WHY PROLONG THE STRUGGLE.

Several real estate men, worthy Democrats, have said: "We are not in the division movement because the agitation hurts business."

We agree with them; it does, and precisely for that reason they ought to put their shoulders to the wheel to get the agitation over with. It will take a struggle to settle the local question—no one denies that; but whether the struggle is long or short, easy or severe, it must come, and no good Democrat should wish it postponed. Once settled, Liberalism as much a thing of the past as the People's party, and who can stay the force of party rivalry will rush in upon us! It will be such a flood that the temporary stagnation caused while the struggle was on will be more than atoned for and wiped out of memory.

Therefore knights of the good cause lend your aid to make the struggle a short one. Democracy has come to stay, let the consequences be what they may. The Democrats who have raised the party banner are terribly in earnest, and none ought to appreciate it better than the few of their brethren who yet remain aloof from their councils.

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LITERATURE.

THE RELATION OF LABOR TO THE LAW OF TODAY.—By Dr. LEO BRENTANO. Translated from the German by Porter Sherman. A. M. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.50.

Dr. Brentano is conceded to be one of the world's closest students of the subject here discussed, and in this work he has elaborated more than in any of the volumes heretofore published by him. It is the rule with most authors when writing on such a subject, to rely largely upon theories, but Dr. Brentano first ascertains the facts, and with these in view makes his application. He traces the history of labor through all its stages, down to the present union, and finds that an altogether good plan has not yet been devised for regulating the relations between the employing and employee classes. He inclines to organization as presenting the best opportunities for the elevation of the working people, but argues that they must not be elevated by pulling down other classes. It is a profoundly philosophical work, and will be instructive to those who are interested in the subject.

Number 100 of the Globe Library (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago) comes under the title of "Idle Time Tales," the contents being made up of four charming short stories by famous authors, as follows: "The Captain's Vision" by Francois Coppée; "The Home of the Tennis Playing Cat," by Honore de Balzac; "The Reverend Father Gaucher's Elixir," by Alphonse Daudet, and "Christallies," by Alfred Assolant. A sketch of the life of each of these noted authors also appears in the volume.

CHURCH AND CREED.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—Salt Lake State of Zion, Angus M. Cannon, president; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, counselors. Services in the tabernacle at 2 p. m., and in each ward in the evening.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL.—(Opposite West Spring)—Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL.—Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a. m. Evening prayer, 8 p. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Public worship at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:30 p. m. Young people's society at 6:30 p. m. Rev. H. G. McNeice, pastor.

THE WELSH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—It will hold its quarterly meeting at Salt Lake Music hall, corner of Third West and First South streets, at 2 p. m. promptly. All the Welsh are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BIBLE readings every Sunday in Odd Fellows' hall, Union block. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Bible service at 11 a. m. Bible reading at 7:30 p. m.; also on Wednesday mornings at 10:30. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S.—Corner of Main and Fourth South streets. Divine services to-day as follows: Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 noon. Bible class at 4:30 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner Second West and Second South. Rev. H. B. Steinhilber, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Midweek services Wednesday at 8 p. m. All are welcome at every service.

UNITARIAN SERVICES are held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the Salt Lake theater. Rev. David Otter, pastor. Subject this morning, "Calvary—A Unitarian View." Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Bible class subject: "The Priesthood of Melchisedek and Other Priesthoods." Everybody cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On Fourth West between First and Second South. Preaching in the morning at 11 a. m. in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 12:15. Young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. Seats free and all are cordially invited to these services. F. L. Arnold, pastor.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Thirty-three East Third South street, between the Knutsford hotel and Main street. Rev. D. D. Matney, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Class meeting at the close of the forenoon preaching service. Epworth league meeting at 7 p. m. Preaching at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p. m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—J. Bralton and Thelma, pastores. All services held at Hammond hall, corner Third East and Third South streets. Public worship with sermon, at 11 a. m. Sunday school and bible classes at 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Singers are cordially invited to all these services.

MISSION TEST.—At the corner of Seventh East and Seventh South.—Preaching to-day at 11 a. m. by Rev. R. G. Hunt and at 8 p. m. by Rev. T. C. Hill. D. D. Ventilation is perfect, and accommodation abundant. Everybody is invited. The attendance and interest during the past week has been good. Those in the vicinity of the tent attend in good number and several persons have expressed a desire for salvation. Let all who can attend to-day.

The Liver

When out of order, involves every organ of the body. Remedies for some other derangement are frequently taken without the least effect, because it is the liver which is the real source of the trouble, and until that is set right there can be no health, strength, or comfort in any part of the system. Mercury, in some form, is a common specific for a sluggish liver; but a far safer and more effective medicine is

Ayer's Pills.

For loss of appetite, bilious troubles, constipation, indigestion, and sick headache, these Pills are unsurpassed.

"For a long time I was a sufferer from stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, experiencing much difficulty in digestion, with severe pains in the lumbar region and other parts of the body. Having tried the variety of remedies, including warm baths, with only temporary relief, about three months ago I began the use of Ayer's Pills, and my health is so much improved that I gladly testify to the superior merit of this medicine."—Manuel Jorge Pereira, Porto, Portugal.

"For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most effective medicine I ever used."—R. K. James, Dorchester, Mass.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more effective than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"I have found Ayer's Pills an invaluable remedy for constipation, biliousness, and kindred disorders, peculiar to malarial localities. Taken in small and frequent doses, these Pills

Act Well

on the liver, restoring its natural powers, and aiding it in throwing off malarial poisons."—C. F. Alston, Quitman, Texas.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"In 1858, by the advice of a friend, I began the use of Ayer's Pills as a remedy for biliousness, constipation, high fevers, and colds. They served me better than anything I had previously tried, and I have used them in attacks of that sort ever since."—H. W. Hersh, Judsonia, Ark.

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